

# AZC-5(Aziridinoquinonylcarbon-5)對 DNA 烷基化作用能力的研究及其對 Hep-2 喉癌細胞毒殺作用的探討

Studies on the DNA alkylation ability of AZC-5 and possible mechanism of death effect on Hep-2 cell induced by AZC-5

## 中文摘要

AZC-5 ( bis-Aziridinoquinoylcarbon-5 的簡稱)為 bis-Aziridinoquinonyl 類的抗癌藥物。而上述藥物是由 Aziridinylbenzoquino 類的化合物衍生而來。在過去已經有實驗證實此類化合物可以藉由烷基化 DNA，使 DNA 與化合物結合，而影響 DNA 雙股螺旋打開，進而影響癌細胞的增殖。本論文所用藥物 AZC-5 即是有此特性的新合成雙體結構的化合物。由 *in vitro* 的實驗結果證明 AZC-5 在 2mM~200mM 濃度下的確可烷基化 DNA，使 DNA 雙股不易分開為單股。而在細胞毒性及存活率的實驗中，利用 MTT assay 的方法測試細胞的相對存活率及 Trypan blue 染色計算細胞死亡率。結果發現人類喉癌細胞 Hep-2 隨著劑量及時間的增加會增加其死亡率，並且與正常細胞 Skin Fibroblast 有明顯差異。Hep-2 細胞經 AZC-5 作用 24 hrs.後其 IC50=5.5mM。

而在 AZC-5 造成 Hep-2 細胞死亡的機制探討上，我們發現在 AZC-5 作用 24 hrs.後低於 0.75mM 時會 arrest 在 G2/M phase 而大於 0.75mM 至 3mM 時則使細胞 arrest 在 G2/M phase，而當藥物作用到 60 hrs.時除了有 G2/M arrest 外並且可以在 flow cytometry 儀器的觀察下看到 sub-G1 峰的出現，但對於調控細胞週期的重要蛋白 cdc-2 與 cdk-2 在總量表現上並沒有明顯變化。

由 Hoechst stain 結果中發現 AZC-5 作用 60 hrs.後在 1.5mM 有明顯的 apoptotic body，而 1H NMR 上所得到的結果也顯示細胞膜磷脂質 CH2/CH3 的比值隨 AZC-5 作用時間的增加也顯著的上升。由 western blot 的結果中看到 AZC-5 處理 Hep-2 cell 24hrs.後, p53 蛋白有略微活化增加的現象，RNA 結合物質 TIAR 蛋白表現量也大幅增加至 3 倍，抑制 apoptosis 產生的 Bcl-2 蛋白表現量也很高，在 60 hrs.時 Bcl-2 表現量才下降。

## 英文摘要

AZC-5 (bis-Aziridinoquinoylcarbon-5) is a kind of anti-cancer drug like bis-aziridinoquinonyl thieters. It's a new compound that developed from aziridinylbenzoquinone drug. In the previous experiments, the ability of DNA alkylation by aziridinylbenzoquinone compounds had been confirmed. It's used to disturb DNA replication and decrease the survival rate of cancer cell. We synthesis a new bis-type anti-cancer drug AZC-5 by the different chain length and composed of

linker. From the results, we confirmed the ability of DNA alkylation and the cross-link with DNA by AZC-5. In the preliminary data, it's found that the AZC-5 induces cell death of human larynx cancer cell (Hep-2) in a dose-dependent and time-dependent manner. The IC50 of AZC-5 to Hep-2 cell is 5.5 mM by MTT assay. We also found that the AZC-5 makes a lower lethal effect on human skin fibroblast cell at same concentration of Hep-2. According to the results of flow cytometry the AZC-5 induced the Hep-2 cell S phase arrest in 0.75 mM and G2/M phase in 3 mM. The apoptotic signal progression of Hep-2 induced by AZC-5 included the increase the ratio of CH2/CH3 from cell membrane phospholipid motion in a dose- & time-dependent manner as determined by 1H NMR analysis. Besides, data from Hoechst staining also revealed that a lot of apoptotic bodies could be found at 60 hrs. after treatment by AZC-5. From Western blot results , we found the AZC-5 could induced the Hep-2 cell arrest at G2/M phase at 3 mM .